

# The Mountain Advocate.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN KNOX COUNTY

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Old Series: Vol. VIII, No. 35

J. M. Robsion, Pres. Robt. W. Cole, Cashier

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF BARBOURVILLE, GROWS

About four years ago our deposits were less than	-	-	\$90,000
Our deposits are now more than	-	-	\$300,000
About four years ago our surplus profit fund was about	-	-	\$10,000
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### FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Barbourville, - - - - - Kentucky.

## EARLY RETURNS FAVOR MORROW

## DEMOCRATS CLAIM LATE RETURNS WILL GIVE THEM MAJORITY

### Ticket Runs With Morrow

Gain For G. O. P. in Lower House of Legislature But Democrats Will Remain in Control of Both Bodies—Slow Returns Will Make Results Uncertain For Several Days.

Frankfort, Ky., November 3.—It appears that a staggering blow has been dealt the Democratic party in Kentucky and unofficial returns indicate the election of Edwin P. Morrow, of Somerset, and the entire Republican ticket by a small majority.

The returns from one hundred and ten out of one hundred and twenty counties are fragmentary and incom-

plete although precincts heard from show that in most instances Stanley failed to sustain the majority received by McCreary over Willson in 1911.

Several counties are missing from the Ninth and Tenth Districts, where the Republicans expect an even break if not better in each county.

The missing precincts, scattered in counties throughout the state, are not expected to change the result, if the vote corresponds to the trend of sentiment in the respective counties.

The Republicans claim victory by a majority of from 7,000 to 10,000 votes. The Democrats, while claiming that they have won admit a sad disappointment of the vote received in Western Kentucky. Judge Hager, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee claims that Stanley will carry the state by 10,000 votes.

The following is the unofficial returns estimated by districts:

MAJORITIES BY DISTRICTS

First District—Stanley by 7,854 majority.

Second District—Stanley by 2,500 majority.

Third District—Morrow by 1,500 majority.

Fourth District—Stanley by 400 majority.

Fifth District—Stanley by 3,800 majority.

Sixth District—Stanley by 6,000 majority.

Seventh District—Stanley by 4,016 majority.

Eighth District—Stanley by 1,246 majority.

Ninth District—Stanley by 2,219 majority.

Tenth District—Morrow by 6,175 majority.

Eleventh District—Morrow by 18,000 majority.

Mr. Stanley has suffered losses in nearly every district in the state. It had been charged in Louisville that the "city administration would cut his throat," but the Democracy of the Falls City stood solidly behind him. Reports of heavy "scratching" in that city were not borne out.

There were fewer brawls and disturbances in elections than in many years. Only a bit of minor trouble was reported. It is reported that vote counted quietly and with order.

The Stanley adherents attribute the loss of Fayette county to the intense interest in Lexington over the non-partisan election of City Commissioners. They are of the firm belief that this materially effected the result.

Democratic leaders made their fight upon the doctrines of the National administration.

On the other hand, the Republican speakers failed to assail the President but turned their guns upon the administration of the state's affairs during the past four years.

Stanley made a strong appeal to the voters in the mountains and made several trips in that section riding a mule. In fact, the campaign closed at Louisville Friday night and here again, mules carried the carriage which bore Stanley to the Masonic Theatre.

During the last week the Democrats covered the principal cities of Kentucky by a special train which carried a number of speakers of National prominence.

The Republicans likewise covered the state, only more thoroughly, using two special trains carrying speakers to tell the tale of the G. O. P. to the Kentucky voters.

son, Forty-seventh District, W. J. Kuh, Dem.; Jefferson, Forty-eighth District, Mazyck O'Brien, Dem.; Jefferson, Fifty-first District, W. M. Duffy, Dem.; Daviess City District, James S. Cruse, Rep.; Daviess County District, Lewis Yewell, Dem.; Boyd-Lawrence, J. H. Thompson, Rep.; Fleming, J. D. Humphrey, Dem.

Ballard-Carlisle, T. T. Gardner, Dem.; Bourbon, R. R. Hutchcroft, Dem.; Butler-Edmonson, C. E. Bratcher, Rep.; Garrard, H. C. Kaufmann, Dem.; Grayson, Thomas Spurr, Rep.; Green-Taylor, J. S. Hall, Rep.; Greenup, A. S. Cooper, Rep.; Hopkins, H. E. S. Bailey, Dem.; Madison, G. B. Moore, Rep.; close; Mercer, L. M. Smith, Dem.; Montgomery-Menifee, A. B. Pierott, Dem.; Nicholas, C. W. Mathers, Dem.; Shelby, G. L. Pickett, Dem.; Bath-Rowan, Richard Bailey, Dem.; Caldwell, W. H. Jones, Rep.; Clinton-Wayne, W. C. Allen, Rep.; Crittendon-Livingston, E. D. Stone, Rep.; Estill-Powell, E. H. McGlone, Rep.; Floyd-Knott-Letcher, W. W. Sergeant, Rep.; Grant, M. Ellison, Dem.; Hart, W. R. Lyon, Rep.; Henderson, Odie Duncan, Dem.; Lincoln, W. G. Gooch, Dem.; close; Lyon-Markshall, J. M. Johnson, Dem.; McCracken, Z. C. Graham, Dem.; Muhlenberg, E. S. Wood, Rep.; Pendleton, H. C. Cummins, Dem.; Campbell 52, Peter Ampler, Dem.; Campbell 54, Jacob Metzger, Rep.

Carter-Elliott—William Gearhart, Rep. Trigg, A. H. Holland, Dem. close. Warren—Joseph Schneider, Dem.

Districts in which State Senators were chosen and the victors in each are as follows: First District, W. A. Frost, Dem.; Third, S. R. Glenn, Dem.; Fifth, Mack Thompson, Dem.; Seventh, B. F. Tichenor, Dem.; Ninth, W. E. Rogers, Dem.; Eleventh, J. L. Grundy, Dem.; Seventeenth, B. C. Lewis, Rep.; Nineteenth, R. B. Trigg, Dem.; Twenty-first, D. H. Peak, Dem.; Twenty-third, L. C. Littrell, Dem.; Twenty-fourth, A. E. Stricklett, Dem.; Twenty-seventh, Thomas A. Combs, Dem.; Thirty-first, J. N. Rashorn, Rep.; Thirty-third, H. M. Brock, Rep.; Thirty-seventh, Hite Huffaker, Dem.

Much consternation was created in the ranks of the Democratic party during the Primary in which A. O. Stanley defeated Harry V. McChesney the avowed candidate of the "Dry" cause. United States Senator Beckham supported McChesney in the Primary.

Since the primary it appeared that the break had been patched and both Beckham and McChesney made addresses in various parts of Kentucky, supporting the Democratic ticket.

It is reported, however, that a large part of the "dry" Democratic vote bolted for Morrow, thereby insuring his election. Charges of this kind against the Anti-Saloon League of Kentucky were made during the campaign and it now appears that it was manipulated in that manner.

Tuesday's election marked the end of the Progressive party in Kentucky. Only a few Bull Moose votes were cast in Louisville, the stronghold of the Progressive party.

The Democratic ticket believed to have been defeated is as follows: Governor, A. O. Stanley, Lieut. Gov. James D. Black; Sec. of State, Barndale Hamlett; Supt. of Public Instruction, V. O. Gilbert; Attorney General, M. M. Logan; State Auditor, R. L. Greene; State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpaster; Comm. of Agriculture, Matt S. Cohen.

Barksdale Hamlett, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and the present incumbent in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, against whom the Republicans centered their attack, is running with the ticket.

It appears that both amendments have carried safely. One provides for the state convicts to work on the highways of the State; the other for a revision of the state tax laws.

The Republicans made gains in the Lower House of the Legislature, but the Democrats will remain in control of both bodies.

Republicans elected to the Legislature without opposition are as follows: Allen County, A. J. Oliver; Bell-Hardin-Perry-Leslie, G. G. Brasher; Carey-Russell, J. W. Wall; Clay Jackson-Owsley, C. H. Grimes; John son-Martin, W. M. Webb; Knox-Whitley, C. H. Bayes; Laurel-Rockcastle, E. Bullock; Lewis, M. O. Wilson; McCreary-Pulaski, R. C. Tartar; Metcalfe-Monroe, Frank M. White.

The hold-over Senators are: Second District, R. H. Scott, Dem.; Fourth, G. F. Porter, Dem.; Sixth, R. M. Salmon, Dem.; Eighth, H. G. Overstreet, Dem.; Tenth, T. J. Moore, Dem.; Twelfth, J. R. Zimmerman, Dem.; Fourteenth, W. W. Bolles, Dem.; Sixteenth, Robert Antle, Rep.; Eighteenth, C. F. Montgomery, Dem.; Twentieth, G. G. Speer, Dem.; Twenty-second, John F. Ford, Dem.; Twenty-fourth, J. B. Hiles, Dem.; Twenty-sixth, J. Will Clay, Dem.; Twenty-eighth, D. H. Hildreth, Dem.; Thirtieth, J. H. Williams, Dem.; Thirty-second, J. H. Williams, Dem.; Thirty-fourth, C. D. Arnett, Dem.; Thirty-sixth, Charles H. Knight, Dem.; Thirty-eighth, S. L. Robertson, Dem.

Winners in the legislative races are: Adair-Cumberland, L. T. Neat, Rep.; Breckinridge-Henry, A. Cannon, Rep.; Christian, R. A. Cook, Rep.; Clark, J. D. Willis, Dem.; Franklin, L. B. Hamilton, Dem.; Hancock, W. H. Brown, Rep.; Jefferson, Forty-fifth District, George B. Barrett, Dem.; Jefferson, Fiftieth District, Lewis Ryans, Rep.; Pike, F. C. Trivette, Rep.; Mason, Stanley Reed, Dem.; Ohio, L. L. Ambrey, Rep.; Jefferson, Forty-fourth District, T. A. Dover, Rep.; Jefferson, Forty-sixth District, Adam Spahn, Dem.; Jeff-



It was built  
little at a time;  
so are great  
Fortunes

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J. R. JONES,  
Cashier

## WINTER CARE OF ROADS

Keep Ditches and Drains Open and Use Road Drag to Prevent Injury by Freezing Weather.

Water, not cold, is the cause of the deterioration of roads in winter, according to the road specialists of the department. Cold weather does not in itself injure road, no matter whether they are earth, gravel or macadam. In fact an earth road will stand more traffic when it is solidly frozen than at any other time. Excess water, however, is always detrimental to a highway. When cold weather turns this water into ice, the damage that it does is greatly increased. Ice occupies considerably more space than the water from which it is formed, and every person who has lived in a cold climate is familiar with the powerful bursting effect of water when left to freeze in a confined vessel. The same action takes place when a wet road freezes to any considerable depth. It simply bursts, or, as we generally term it in road parlance, the road heaves. Later, when the frost leaves, the road is disintegrated and ruts badly. If this process is repeated a number of times during the winter, a gravel or macadam road may be practically destroyed, while an earth road may become entirely impassable.

A dry road will not heave. Rock gravel, sand and even clay when perfectly dry contract slightly on freezing. In order to expand on freezing, these materials must contain or be mixed with water, and the more water they contain the greater the expansion which takes place. But so long as the road remains frozen the damage does not become apparent. Hence the frequent and erroneous idea that it is the thaw which injures the road. The injury was done when the water in the road froze

and the particles of the road surface—broken stone, sand, or still finer particles of earth or clay—were pushed apart by the expanding power of the freezing water. The thaw merely allows the ice to melt and assume its original volume as water.

The remedy is self-evident. Keep the water out of the road. The time to begin preventive measures is early in the Fall, before the rains begin. If the road goes into the winter thoroughly dry, with the surface and drainage in good condition, the chances are extremely favorable that it will come out all right the following Spring.

Keep the ditches and drains open. Remove all accumulations of weeds, grass, etc., which tend to retain moisture and obstruct drainage. Furthermore, do this work early, while the ground is still dry and hard. Vegetation and litter hold water like a sponge and allow it gradually to soak in and soften the earth. The job before the road man is to keep the hard, dry surface formed in the summer time from becoming softened by the Fall and Winter rains and snows. When the fall rains begin the earth or gravel road should be dragged frequently to prevent the formation of ruts and the collection of water. All raveled places on macadam surfaces should be carefully filled in and consolidated.

During the winter, whenever a thaw is coming on, the erosion drains and side ditches should be opened up as far as possible so as to prevent water collecting along the roadway. If the thaw is so pronounced that the roadway is softened, the drag should be used; sometimes one round trip of the drag, with the hitch reversed, will entirely rid the earth road of slush and melting snow and leave the road surface practically dry. Don't get the idea that the drag is not needed on your earth and gravel roads in the winter time. Instead, keep it where you can get at it readily, for if the winter is an ordinary one you will need it many times.



EDWIN P. MORROW

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Several counties are missing from the Ninth and Tenth Districts, where the Republicans expect an even break if not better in each county.

The missing precincts, scattered in counties throughout the state, are not expected to change the result, if the vote corresponds to the trend of sentiment in the respective counties.

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A. O. STANLEY